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Artwork is a gift from 'endzog.' The statement at lower left reads "TheHeretic Hour fifth Anniversary." Note the Umlaut is missing in Mädchen and Führer and Fünften.

Carolyn Yeager marks five years of hosting this weekly radio broadcast, from its debut on March 1, 2010 up to tonight's program on March 2, 2015. She tells the story of The Heretics' Hour from its conception in 2009, its birth at Voice of Reason Radio Network in Jan-Feb 2010, and its sometimes tumultuous changes and controversial subjects. She will cover her favorite program topics and "best shows." And she will talk about

HERR HITLER: "I'M HER GREATEST FAN!"

many of the characters she got involved with and who got involved with her ... for better or for worse.

Hadding calls in at the end for a fairly long discussion covering Voice of Reason, White leadership, organizations and misanthropy.

http://carolynyeager.net/heretics-hour-five-year-anniversary





The rape of German women during World War Two



Sudeten Germans fleeing to the Reich

The Story keeps on changing

By focusing on a fearless review of Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist movement before and during World War Two, Carolyn Yeager courageously ventures into the field where secular heresy reigns supreme. Academic

historians, suffering from a failure of moral and intellectual courage and integrity, follow the party line established during and after World War Two.

Udo Walendy in his book, *The Methods of Re-Education*, sums up <u>Sefton Delmer's</u> role in this momumental task, and still on-going process of re-educating defeated Germany. After the war the German constitutional lawyer, Professor Friedrich Grimm told the English propagandist, who had been in charge of British "Black Propaganda" during World War Two, that it was time to desist, but Delmer replies:

No. Now we shall start all the more. We shall continue this atrocity propaganda, we shall intensify it, until nobody shall accept a good word from the Germans anymore, until all the sympathy you had in other countries shall be destroyed and until the Germans themselves shall be so confused that they do not know anymore what they are doing.

His team of journalists, academics, German prisoners of war and Jewish refugees broadcast propaganda to Germany. We recall how it was done during World War One when the Germans were charged with killing babies.



Stories of German soldiers impaling children on their bayonets were based on extremely flimsy evidence.

And to think this kind of propaganda was <u>again used in 1990</u> with the effect of the US government "liberating" Kuwait from Iraqi invasion!

Fast forward to **21 October 2014** when Dr Eva Schloss – whom <u>Fredrick Töben met at Wandsworth Prison</u> on 2 October 2008 – a prominent Holocaust survivor and posthumous half-sister of Anne Frank, is interviewed on the Markus Lenz television program in Germany.

Here is is an excerpt of their conversation:

Markus Lenz: ..im Viehwagen - Menschen sterben sehen - waren unter unglaublichen Bedingungen in diesen Wagen eingepfercht. Und Sie schildern dann diesen Moment es geht dieser Wagon auf, und Sie stehen da an dieser Rampe in Auschwitz. Was ist das Bild das Sie von damals noch im Kopf haben? Was haben Sie gesehen?

Eva Schloss: Also, man hat den Namen von der Station gesehen "Auschwitz" – "Oświęcim" – und wir haben gewusst was das ist, weil die BBC hatten Aussendungen geschickt in holländisch, in allen Sprachen, und da haben sie immer erzählt wie der Krieg, wie der Verlauf geht, aber auch immer, dass 300 Konzentrations und Totenlager in Deutschland und Polen sind, und Auschwitz ist das grösste, und Juden werden dort vergast.

Below follows the translation of the whole interview wherein it will be possible to note Dr Schloss's comments, and to extrapolate therefrom how in time the gassing story will be dropped and the British will be assigned a contributory responsibility for telling such Holocaust lies.

This, of course, ties in with what last year David Cole has followed through in his autobiography – to position Jews as the harbingers of truth and "bringers of light upon the nations", and to discredit as irrelevant in the Revisionist enterprise the pioneering individuals such as Professor Robert Faurisson, Fred Leuchter and Ernst Zündel.

It will be interesting to see how the soap story myth, debunked by Raul Hilberg and Deborah Lipstadt as mere rumours circulating among Polish Jews in 1942, will fare.

Transcript

"Markus Lanz" from October 21, 2014 Guests include journalist and presenter Christian Sievers, Holocaust survivor Eva Schloss, sports reporter and author Werner Hansch Bastian Bielendorfer

ML: We are pleased today to talk with a very impressive older lady - Eva Schloss is our quest ...

A warm welcome to our show – a very good evening to our group, small group, but very fine group of guests. I'm very pleased to meet you and a thank you to our studio audience. Welcome to you at home and now we look forward to a conversation with a woman who said: "at first I wanted to shout from the roof tops what happened to me, but nobody wanted to listen, and later I did not want to talk about it, I was embarrassed."

Born in Vienna, the daughter of a Jewish shoe manufacturer, the family fled from the Nazis to Amsterdam - where she met Anne Frank and they became friends. It is exactly on the morning of her 15th birthday - which ought to have been a nice day, when horror comes into her life, and it takes a long time before it ends.

I survived Auschwitz, she says, but when I was finally free, I did not want to live anymore.

More so, we are delighted that she is here with us today. Welcome - Eva Schloss. We are glad that you have made the journey from London to us here today....

ML: A warm welcome to the show

48.15 min. continued ...

ML: You have lost your father in Auschwitz. Which memories do have of your father – is he still present for you?

Schloss: Yes, well my father was a very elegant man, very athletic, full of zest for life, he always told my mother he was 21 years old, my mother was 18 when they married, and he made all the decisions, he planned for everything, he was one of the first who owned a small car. We drove up to the Grossglockner - the curves and roads were still terrible. He had everything, he was very brave, very athletic, he swam across the Danube, a strong powerful man, fun-loving.

ML: Your eyes still light up today when you talk of your Pappa, which makes everything even more tragic what happened. Let's look at your life, and the fact that you are sitting here today is really a miracle, and I am very grateful that we can hear this story. You are now 85 years old, and soon there will be no opportunity to talk with people, to talk personally to people who were in Auschwitz, who personally stood in front of the camp

doctor Mengele. You then, after an adventurous journey, arrived in London and from there to us here today.

We look at Vienna during the 1930s – imagine that for a moment – you grew up carefree, the youngest child of a wealthy Jewish family of entrepreneurs.

When in 1938 Austria united with Nazi Germany, the mood suddenly changes. Eva's family, to escape the Nazis, flees initially to Belgium, then to Holland, Amsterdam. There they live opposite of Anne Frank and her family. However, only a short time later, they no longer feel safe. Eva Schloss and her family can no longer flee, they go into hiding. They live in hiding for 2 years with the constant fear of being discovered.

In 1944, the betrayal, on the morning of May 11 at Eva Schloss' 15th birthday the Gestapo arrested and deported the family to Auschwitz.

A photo is shown of a girl with a bird on her arm (one assumes it is Eva Schloss)

(Then photo / film clips are shown: - of people entering a train - military personnel closing train carriage doors - a train departs. Then a picture of the sign "Arbeit Macht Frei". A film clip - of a group of people walking along in winter clothing. Then a picture of women in winter clothes sitting or lying next to and on bunk beds.

Then a blurred film clip of about 4 people laying scattered on the ground next to a building - they look emaciated and clothed - in the background is a small mound - but it is not visible what it is.

Then again a film clip of a group of people passing by.

ML: So, when one sees these pictures, then one gets a sense of the horror you experienced at that time. Before we go deeper into this story, Mrs. Schloss, I quoted in the introduction a sentence from you: "I survived Auschwitz, and when I was finally free, I no longer wanted to live."

Why?

Schloss: Well, I always believed that if we come out alive, that life will go back to as it was before, that the family will be together again . After we got the news in July 45, that my father and brother had died in Mauthausen, I realized that life never will never return to the way it was, and I hated the whole world , and I was very unhappy. I no longer believed in humanity, not in God, I believed in nothing. And when you live like that you are very very unhappy. And I thought what sense is there to keep living, and I found a small letter, in which I write, I no longer want to live, I want to kill myself. And as I found that letter, I was actually surprised because I had forgotten what I had written, and now I would never say something like that again. But that is how I felt then. ML: What madness, considering how you survived and fought such a long battle. You were emaciated to the bone. You describe a scene in which you meet your mother again, after some time in the camp, and you both do not recognize the other, then tell each other what you look like, and say I hardly recognize you any more. And after you are released you think I cant go on, and it was Otto Frank, father of Anne Frank who told you something that made sense, "you must stop this hatred" What did he say to you?

Schloss: Yes, he was amazing, he was much older, and he had lost his entire family, and he had nothing left, apart from the family and his home, he really had nothing. He stood there wearing an old coat and said I actually don't hate anyone.

ML: A man, who lost his wife and two daughters - he not only lost Anne, but also his older daughter.

Schloss: He said yes it was terrible, but there are many wonderful people still here. And Anne also says that in her diary , she says, even though the sky is dark and everything looks awful, but I think that people are well meaning. And then Otto, the father, says how can I think differently.

ML: And he said that to you also?

Schloss: He did say that to me. It was easier to say than to feel that way, but I tried for many many years. It took me a long time. And I was not happy with myself. I was actually a cheerful child, a happy child, and suddenly I was someone who took no pleasure in life, and I really did not want to be like that. I have it took me forty years to be the way I wanted to be, back to my old self – a large part of my life.

ML: It must be said Frau Schloss, it has taken you into the eighties before you told this story again for the first time, because you were too ashamed and partly because previously nobody wanted to listen to your story, there are many reasons ... let me summarize - we have just heard, you had a happy childhood in Vienna, skiing trips and everything that goes with it, an intelligent family. At some point it becomes clear, at the latest after Austria joined with German, it is no longer safe for us in Vienna. Your father acted, he had heard that it may be possible to move to Belgium. The story was that Belgium is relatively safe because it is not important for the Nazis, that they would not attack, and then at some point the decision was made

Schloss: Holland actually

ML: That's right - let's go to Holland because they are not interested in Holland

Schloss: They were not at war in the first war

ML: You found yourselves in Amsterdam, there lived opposite of Anne Frank who became your friend ... when did you realize, even Holland is now dangerous for us, we must be careful and we have to hide.

Schloss: Yes, after the Germans won the war after 5 days in May 1940, Seyss Inquart (Austrian) then was appointed Gauleiter, and he was a real Nazi, but he slowly implemented laws against the Jewish population in Holland, not like in Austria or Germany, but one noticed it was getting harder and harder, then also a lot of people were arrested, Jewish children, Jewish men disappeared, and then in 42, 10,000 young people received the call to go to Germany to work.

ML: So it was said, we want you to work in Germany, in truth, the plan was a very very different one ..

Schloss: One didn't not known thatat the time, one only really learnt of that after the war, but especially German and Austrian Jews who had seen what happened there, no longer believed that, and because of that we went into hiding like the Frank family did.

ML: So, you have then, you also describe this in a very impressive book, you have written about this a few years ago, how you have built these hiding places, how your parents, particularly your father, have left you completely in the dark as to what he was doing, secretly on a Sunday morning, Saturday morning or just any day, taking away a mattress, a piece of bedclothes, a pillow as unobtrusively as possible to this hiding place – how walls were built, double walls in the bathroom, so you

had then the opportunity to hide behind this secret rooms.

Schloss: The Nazis knew that not all children have come, young people, and they really wanted to catch every Jew, and they conducted house searches, and knocked on doors and came in and searched the house, and we had to have of a hiding place of course, otherwise one would have been taken prisoner. And when one was sent off in 42/43 then one really had no chance of survival,

ML: You then went into hiding, your family split up, your brother went with your father - he lives in another hiding place, you with your mother in another hiding place. All went well for a while. You could be assured that the Dutch, who had a resistance, would not reveal your whereabouts.

Schloss: Many many Dutch people have resisted, they shot Nazis, blew up trains, blew up bridges, and indeed helped Jews find hiding places.

ML: But then it came to a situation, of which we just heard, it was exactly your 15th birthday. What memories do you have of this 15th birthday? I imagine it to be a nice day to have your Birthday – getting up in the morning, Mama makes coffee ..

Schloss: Well, it wasn't exactly pleasant in our hiding place, but we had just moved, we were in a new place. And my father and brother were also in the new place, but that was a betrayal. And they are my mother and I looked very Dutch, not Jewish..... approximately every 6 weeks we visited my father and brother, and that was near to where we were. We visited them, and on Sunday they had moved to a new hiding place, and the house belonged to Nazis, and they had followed us, and so on Tuesday my 15th birthday was a knock on the door – and generally nothing happend on the mornings– and the people opened the door, the Nazis stormed in and of course knew who they were looking for, found us and took us immediately with them.

ML: A sentence was uttered "here you are you jewish pigs" - and they took you with them. And shortly after you found yourselves in the situation we have heard many times on this show, of Holocaust survivors. It is always getting on this train, into the horror of this train – you were transported for 3 days towards the east, have probably like everyone else ...

Schloss: In the cattle car ...

ML: .. in cattle cars - saw people die - who were cooped up under terrible conditions. And then you describe the moment the carriage door opens, and you stand there on this platform in Auschwitz. What do you recall. What did you see?

Schloss: Well, I saw the name of the station "Auschwitz" - "Oświęcim" - and we knew what that was, because the BBC transmitted broadcasts in Dutch, in all languages, ich which they talked of the war, and how it progressed, but also repeatedly mentioned the existence of 300 concentration and death camps in Germany and Poland, and Auschwitz was the biggest, and Jews were gassed there.

ML: That was clear to you?

Schloss: That was clear, it was quite clear. So at that moment we believed the end of our life is ..

ML: close at hand ..

Schloss: Yes, a couple of hours, so for 15 years ...

ML: What happened next?

Schloss: Yes, and the next thing was the separation of men and women. Well, naturally this was a terrible scene. Men and women and children, father and daughters had to say farewell, that is perhaps the last time that you will see each other on this earth.

ML: That was clear to you?

Schloss: Yes, that is what one believed. For sure ...

ML: You have once described and said: "I've been thinking, if I die now, then nothing will remain of me and no one will know that I ever lived at.

Schloss: Yes, yes, yes, my brother has ..., my brother was an artist, a musician, but while he was in hiding he was unable to play music, and that was when he started to paint, and he made wonderful paintings, really – had never used oil paints. And in the cattle car, that was the last conversation I had with him, he told me, how when he fled from one hiding place to another, he hid 30 oil paintings under the floor, and on a piece of paper wrote "This belongs to Heinz Geiringer, and after the war he will be back to collect them". And of course after the war we collected them. And that is the only memento we have from him.

ML: You stand there at this ramp, they come and select people – they say this one to the left, the other to the right ...

Schloss: Yes, Doctor Mengele... **ML:** The infamous camp doctor –

Schloss: Yes, yes he came, his nick name was Doctor Death.

ML: His nick name

Schloss: Yes, because he decided who shall live and who shall die – at that moment on arrival – ahm first selection ..

ML: Where did he send you to?

Schloss: Well, my mother and I were lucky. We went to the proper/right side (richtige), (does not mean to the right side, but to the proper/correct side - not in the sense of right or left) - about half of the people from our transport went to the other side. At that time we didn't really want to know what happended to them, but we heard soon enough about that. So we, half of the people went to Birkenau, the women's camp. Into a large barracks. The next thing was to strip naked, and the SS walked around and laughed as we were embarrassed, then our hair was shaved off, then we all were tatooed with a number, all this took many many hours, and this was when they told us - the family who were separated that they were to have a shower - which of course was very pleasant after such a terrible and long trip. And they went quite happily into a room where there were pipes above ...

ML: Shower heads?

Schloss: Shower heads... and they wait and wait, nothing happens, they look at each other, water comes, water does not come, suddenly they feel they cannot breathe properly, they feel sick, dizzy, and fall to the ground, and about ten, fifteen minutes later they are all dead. This is what they told us. Well, you can imagine when a mother has just been separated from her child. Naturally, we started crying and screaming, we believed that this would happen to us now - really terrible.

ML: What happened, what happened next to you and your mother. Were you together? What luck in adverted commas, that many ...

Schloss: That helped a lot a lot, that helped us a lot **ML:** You too were herded into a large shower room?

Schloss: Yes, but there was water, there was water. But the most terrible thing for me was after we had spent maybe 3-4 months together, and then one day we were having a shower and came out naked of course, and there was Mengele standing there with Nazis – and there was another selection. I walk past and onto the good side, and my mother who followed was selected with 40 other women to be sent out nacked to be gassed. For three months I assumed my mother was dead. Well, that was for me the hardest time. And I almost gave up.

ML: And, therefore, it was also such a memorable event and so dramatic for you, because a little later due to a lucky coincident or lucky circumstances, you saw your father again.

Schloss: Yes

ML: Under what circumstances?

Schloss: That was again a miracle actually. Because it never ever happened that a man from the men's camp visited his wife or his child or such. I was at work. I was called out by a Kapo, and was told somebody wants to speak to you outside, I thought a Nazi wants to talk to me, or something. And go outside and there is my Pappa. Well, I could not believe it at first.

ML: Did you recognise him?

Schloss: I did recognize him. Not immediately, but yes. He looked terrible in a striped uniform and a striped cap on his head. He looked unwell, but I did recognized him. And the aweful thing is, it's the only thing I really am very sorry for is that I told him - he asked me where mum is of course - and I had to tell him - gassed. His face dropped. And I think that's why he has not survived. I think that he later .. probably Heinz died first ...

ML: Your brother?

Schloss: My brother... on the way to Mauthausen and probably ... and then he probably did not believe I survived on my own, his wife was dead. Ich believe he did not want to live anymore.

ML: And you have, and that is a perversion, which one has difficulty in understanding, that you spent half your life feeling responsible, because you told your father at that moment what you honestly believed yourself.

Schloss: Yes yes yes - and he asked me where is mum .. that was .. I believed then ... this was so.

ML: And you felt responsible...

Schloss: Yes I blamed myself very much. I was also asked whether I felt guilty to have survived. No I don't, I am glad I survived ..

ML: So are we, so are we but .. you didn't blame yourself for that but still blamed yourself for the other.

Schloss: Yes, yes

ML: When and how did you learn, Frau Schloss that your mother is still living, that she is still alive?

Schloss: Yes, that was then.., I suppose one didn't not know the date or the month, it was winter, it was very very cold. I suppose it was early January. Many Nazis ran away, and the camp has then becoming empty. Most people - those were the dead march ...

ML: The death marches ..

Schloss: Most people did not survive, because we did not want ... the Germans knew that the Russians were coming, and of course did not want that everyone would be liberated. So each day many people were taken away or left with the Germans. And .. my mother and I stayed behind. Yes, no .. yes my mother - and then it became a lot easier I've heard from a Dutch/Hollaender (she says Hollaender, which means a male, but then continues

to calls him 'she') I knew, - we were sent away from Holland and she then said she had seen my mother in a another part of the camp. I did not believe her, thinking she only wanted to comfort me.. By then one could go from one camp to another unhindered, which I did, and there truly was my mother. And that is another story how she was saved, which happened through a cousin we met – that was another miracle. Well, I must say, one would say because of all these miracles I would have to believe in God. However so many children and innocent people perished but God was not there for them. But he was there for us. Three miracles happened ...

ML: Lets call them coincidences

Schloss: - Yes, religious people would call them miracles – one doesn't know.

ML: You have met your mother again, your father, your brother, your older brother died in one of these final death marches leaving the camp. They did not survive. You together with your mother fought your way through to .. where?

Schloss: Yes, the Russians liberated us of course - January 27th which is Holocaust Memorial Day when the Russians liberated Auschwitz. There were not many people there - perhaps 300 women and 300 men. Otto Frank was also there.

ML: The father of Anne Frank

Schloss: He was liberated from Auschwitz

ML: Your life then took on again many twists and turns. I briefly summarize, Mrs Schloss. Your mother then later also fell in love with the father of Anne Frank ..

Schloss: Yes, and he with her

 $\ensuremath{\mathbf{ML:}}$ They became a couple and lived together for a long time ..

Schloss: For 27 years

ML: You yourself are now living in London. How do you look back on your life - what has it taught you?

Schloss: Yes, well, after the war everyone said "never again Auschwitz". We have learned from it. But if you look around now, we previously spoke about it, the world looks terrible, and I find that really horrible, so actually we have not learnt anything. Technically, we have advanced, but morally not at all. And until recently, say ten years ago, I believed it had improved, but just in the last few years it has again become terrible and that I find unfortunate, unfortunate is an understatement.

GUEST - Christian Siebers: What has developed enormously are the German/Israeli relations, considering the past they have advaned in an incredible way . I don't only think of the politicians who meet to negotiate business, or to sign contracts, I mean ordinary people ...

Schloss: Yes, Israel could never have come this far without the help of Germany .. one knows that ...

GUEST - Christian Siebers: Just recently I met a lot of young people in TelAviv who say "I'm going to Berlin" and in Berlin you can hear at lot of people speaking Hebrew, partly because people actually live there. And what happens to me more often when I go into a shop to be asked "where do you come from" and I say from Berlin, and they say "I just returned from there, or, that's where I am going to next week". And I find this is an enormous distance we have covered and a very hopeful sign for the future.

ML: The other generation

Schloss: Germany is currently the least anti-Semitic country. Unfortunately, due to the whole situation in Israel, the world again has become rather anti-Semitic.

You will notice this everywhere, especially in France, actually everywhere.

ML: With this I often feel one has to be careful – one is current political policy with which people also may not agree, current Israeli policy

Schloss: But they don't separate that **ML:** One has to clearly separate the two

Schloss: Once has to separate the two but that is not

happening

ML: That's right - you yourself have a relaxed relationship with Germany today? What would you say?

Schloss: Yes .. I come, I come .. I have been everywhere in different cities and with young people I have no problem at all.

ML: "Amsterdam May 11th 1944" - The End Of My Childhood. In January, we can safely say, a very very readable book will come out which we recommend, in which you tell all.

I thank you warmly for an impressive conversation, Frau Schloss, it's great to meet people like you.

Thank you

Listen to The Heretics's Hour tonight

Monday, March 9th at 8pm Central U.S. time (9pm Eastern, 6pm Pacific) live on Carolyn Yeager

Uncensored



Ex-president of the Federation of Expellees Erica Steinbach gestures to the new president Bernd Fabritius. Carolyn looks at two items that arose in the news this past week that illustrate the continuing inabllity of Germans to assert their rights to respect and equal treatment 70 years after the war.

One is a <u>new book</u> on the rape of German women by U.S. troops during and after WWII; the other is the bullying of the German <u>Federation of Expellees</u> by the Polish and Czech governments into giving up all claims of compensation for the loss of their supposedly universal "right of return."

http://www.bloqtalkradio.com/carolynyeager_uncensore d/2015/03/10/the-heretics-hour-the-conqueredgermans

See you then, Carolyn

Dutch Muslim pupils resist Holocaust education



View of the house in Amsterdam where Anne Frank and her family hid during the Holocaust. (photo credit: Nati Shohat/Flash90)

THE HAGUE, Netherlands — A number of Dutch schools refrain from teaching about the Holocaust because of resistance from Muslim pupils, teachers told lawmakers.

The centrist Christian Union party held a roundtable discussion about Holocaust education with teachers and other professionals Wednesday in parliament in The Hague, The Algemeen Dagblad daily reported.

"Holocaust survivor Bloeme Evers does not dare give guest lessons in some schools," Arie Slob, the party's parliamentary leader and a former history teacher, told the daily, describing the discussion. "I am horrified by this. It is unacceptable that 70

years after the Holocaust, anti-Semitism in the Netherlands is growing."

Among the teachers in attendance was Wissam Feriani, a social studies teacher who works at a vocational high school in Amsterdam where approximately half of the students are

"The teacher says Jews, the pupils say Gaza," said Feriani, who is Muslim. "The teacher says Holocaust, the pupils say it's all bullshit." In class, he adds, "It's always the Jews' fault. Some pupils say they [Jews] don't belong. It's difficult." There are no available figures on the difficulties examined, the report said.

Separately, Dutch police in the North Holland district are investigating a collector of World War II-era memorabilia who advertised on a Dutch website bars of soap that the seller said were made of human fat that Nazis had extracted from Jews murdered in the Holocaust.

Forensic scientists sent the soap to be tested for human remains, the De Telegraaf daily reported on Wednesday.

Stories about the mass production of human soap, popular and believed to be credible in the years immediately after the Holocaust, were later debunked by Raul Hilberg, an Austrian historian and expert on the Holocaust, who traced the myth to rumors that circulated among Polish Jews in 1942.

http://www.timesofisrael.com/dutch-muslim-pupils-resist-holocaust-education/

Report:

Dutch police probe sale of 'Holocaust soap' said made from Jewish bodies NRC website says vendor attempted to sell soap online for 199 euros; Holland Jews 'saddened and disgusted' by incident.

Hillel Posek, 03.05.15, 15:31/

The Dutch newspaper NRC reported Wednesday that police in north Holland are investigating an antiquities vendor who

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reportedly attempted to sell soap that had been made during the Holocaust, which he claimed was made from bodies of Jewish victims killed in Nazi extermination camps.

The vendor reportedly attempted to sell the soap for 199 euro.

The troubling news came from historian Arthur Haraf, who said the vendor offered to sell objects that he found near a concentration camp, from which Dutch Jews were sent to extermination camps.

The historian told the Dutch newspaper that the vendor was selling dentures, tooth brushes and glasses, which he claimed were taken from the Jews at the concentration camp.



Soap reportedly from Holocaust being sold online.

"This is a terrible act and against the law," said Haraf. "Whatever is found near the concentration camp and belongs to the events of World War II automatically becomes property of the Westerbork Memorial Museum.

Westerbork was a Nazi refugee, detention and transit camp in Hooghalen, ten kilometers north of Westerbork, in the northeastern Netherlands.

Haraf also claimed that he succeeded in stopping the vendor from participating in events which sell historical military

equipment. "In the end we will reach a point where neo-Nazis will use all of these horrible objects," he said.

Jewish organizations responded angrily at the news of the Dutch vendor. "It is saddening and disgusting to find out that there are people interested to gain money from the Holocaust," said Ron Eisenman from the CIDI, a Dutch Jewish organization.

"We can only watch and hope that collectors will use healthy logic and will not participate in these things," said Eisenman. Historian Joel Stoffels saw an add last week selling Holocaust items and was shocked. "I was amazed to see it," said Stoffels. "All of these objects are supposed to be displayed in a

respectable way and now they are being displayed as

merchandise."



Soap reportedly from Holocaust was being sold online.

The Chairman of the Center for Jewish Debate, Jaap Fransman, also expressed his anger at the news. "The selling of these accessories and objects is not just distasteful but also crazy." http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L3873708,00

.htm

Montreal police probe 'Holocaust' soap

Canadian authorities testing swastika-engraved soap to see if, as advertised, it was made from human remains of Holocaust victims AFP, 04.10.2010

Canadian authorities are testing <u>swastika-engraved soap</u> seized from a Montreal shop to see if, as advertised, it was made from the human remains of Holocaust victims, police told AFP Friday.

The soap was seized last week from a curiosity shop on Saint Laurent Boulevard in downtown Montreal after outraged Jewish groups complained.

The results of laboratory tests are expected in the coming days, a police spokeswoman said.

"The store owner claimed it was made from human remains, from the human fat of Jews killed in the Holocaust," she said, adding that the shopkeeper is cooperating in the investigation.

"We seized the soap and it is now being analyzed at a laboratory to verify the veracity of the claim, or whether it's just a really bad ioke."

According to Canada's public broadcaster, the store owner is himself Jewish, and told the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation he purchased the item from a former soldier.

It was on sale for \$300.

Historians have dismissed reports that the Nazis mass-produced soap from the remains of Holocaust victims during World War II, but have said they may have experimented in making soap from fat in extermination camps.

http://www.abc.net.au/news/2010-04-10/montreal-police-probe-holocaust-soap/2592264

Montreal Jew sells concentration camp soap

Abraham Botines, owner of World War II collectibles shop, under fire for selling bars of soap made in 1940 Nazi death camps. Police asked to probe whether soaps made from fat of Shoah victims

Roni Rachmani, 03.28.2010

Abraham Botines, 73, is the owner of a small antiques shop in Montreal, and has recently added to his list of collectibles soap made in the concentration camps in Poland.

Botines, a Spanish-born Jew, sells items from World War II, including Nazi soldiers' former belongings. His recent decision to sell soap from the concentration camps has evoked the anger of many members of Montreal's Jewish community.

The shop owner bought the soap, which were manufactured in 1940, from a Canadian citizen who served in the Second World War. Each bar of soap costs at around \$300.

Botines says he is not selling the items to promote Nazi propaganda, but to preserve the memory of the Holocaust. He

also says he did not know that the Nazis used to manufacture soap out of the fat of their Jewish victims.

Botines tried to sell the soap to the Holocaust museum in Montreal, but was rejected.

The museum said in response that it is shameful that such items are put on sale. "They belong in a museum, where they can be used as educational tools," a museum source said.

Representatives of the Jewish community in Montreal have requested police investigate the matter, and examine whether the soap really was made from human fat.

http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L3869063,00 html

Prof Michael Vogt - Geheimakte Hess

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OogxIgSRlb4

Dutch testing old soap for traces of Holocaust victims Online vendor tried to sell soap found near concentration camp for 199 euros

By AP March 6, 2015, 11:56 pm



Dutch police said Friday March 6, 2015 they will send soap dating back to World War II for forensic tests to establish if it contains human remains of Jews murdered in the Holocaust. (Photo credit: YouTube screenshot)

THE HAGUE, Netherlands — Dutch police have sent two pieces of soap purportedly dating back to World War II for forensic tests to establish if they contain remains of Jews murdered in the Holocaust — reacting to rumors that scholars largely dismiss as myth.

Police in the northern town of Dokkum said in a statement Friday that they are investigating the attempted sale of the soap online. The military memorabilia collector who had put them up for sale has turned them over to police.

Police said that based on the seller's description "it could be deduced that it may be soap made in World War II concentration camps that could contain remains of dead Jews."

Scholars largely reject as myth the idea Nazis had any program to make soap from the bodies of Jews. Copyright 2015 The Associated Press.

http://www.timesofisrael.com/dutch-testing-old-soapfor-traces-of-holocaust-victims/

Another BBC Journalist Under Fire: Bowen Slammed for Saying Netanyahu 'Played Holocaust Card' in Congress Speech

Shiryn Ghermezian, March 5, 2015 2:55 pm



BBC Correspondent Jeremy Bowen accused PM Netanyahu of "playing the Holocaust card" during his address to Congress. Photo: Screenshot.

Yet another BBC correspondent has come under fire for offending Jewish sensitivities after he accused Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of using the Nazi Holocaust to elicit sympathy during his address to Congress on Tuesday.

Jeremy Bowen, the BBC's Middle East editor, tweeted, "#NetanyahuSpeech He acknowledges [Holocaust survivor] Elie Wiesel in audience. Once again Netanyahu plays the holocaust card. don't repeat mistakes of the past."

In response, Alex Brummer, a well-known journalist himself and vice president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews,

condemned Bowen's statement, saying it was "beneath contempt," the United Kingdom's <u>Daily Express</u> reported. The UK-based campaign group, North West Friends of Israel, also slammed Bowen, saying on Twitter, "err-'Holocaust card'? The holocaust wasn't a game, Jeremy. Maybe take a trip to Europe again to see how world treated Jews."

Other critics labeled the veteran journalist a "slime bag" and calling his statement "deplorable," the UK's <u>Daily Mail</u> reported. Defending himself, Bowen wrote on Twitter on Wednesday, "Suggestions I'm an anti-Semite, or a denier of the Holocaust, are untrue and offensive."

Bowen's articles have previously been criticized for running afoul of BBC guidelines, according to the *Express*. In 2009, an inquiry into one of his pieces for the BBC website found that a reference to "Zionism's innate instinct to push out the frontier" breached guidelines. His coverage last year of civilian casualties in the Gaza Strip during Israel's Operation Protective Edge in the coastal enclave <u>also had some asking</u> if he was trying to persuade audiences that Hamas does not use human shields. Bowen was additionally <u>accused of "clear bias"</u> in 2013 for mourning the death of Dr. Eyad Sarraj, a member of the anti-Israel Free Gaza Movement.

The controversy surrounding Bowen's offending tweet comes just weeks after his BBC colleague, Tim Wilcox, was accused of antisemitism and faced calls for his resignation after he told a French woman that "Palestinians suffer hugely at Jewish hands as well." His charge was made as he covered the mass rally in Paris following the deadly attacks on the headquarters of the Charlie Hebdo satirical magazine and at the kosher Hyper Cacher supermarket. The woman, who was the daughter of a Holocaust survivor, told Wilcox she feared the resurgence of anti-Jewish persecution as seen in 1930s Europe.

http://www.algemeiner.com/2015/03/05/another-bbcjournalist-under-fire-bowen-slammed-for-sayingnetanyahu-played-holocaust-card-in-congress-speech/

Internet Needs to Be "Regulated" to Suppress Videos and

Search Results Deemed "Anti-Semitic", French President Says
Hollande Says France Must Treat Online "Anti-Semitism" Like Child Pornography
By Ali Abunimah, Global Research, February 26, 2015



French President François Hollande says modern "anti-Semitism" stems from "hatred of Israel."(<u>Presidency of France</u>)

French president François Hollande has said his government will soon announce a raft of tough criminal laws to crack down **on anti-Semitism, racism, homophobia and Holocaust denial.** He made the announcements in a <u>speech</u> to <u>CRIF</u>, France's main Jewish communal body and Israel lobby group, on Monday.

Hollande said that the Internet needed to be "regulated" to suppress videos and even search results deemed "anti-Semitic."

The president said that the appropriate model would be the laws used to prevent the dissemination of child pornography.

But the measures are likely only to make matters worse, among other things by criminalizing criticism of Israel and further conflating Zionism with Judaism.

Discipline and punish

The plans will worry civil libertarians already concerned about the <u>crackdown on free speech</u> since the January attacks by three <u>French gunmen</u> on the offices of *Charlie Hebdo* and a Jewish supermarket in Paris.

Hollande said that details of the draft law would be announced in coming days by his prime minister Manuel Valls.

Meanwhile, Valls recently indicated his direction of travel by declaring that his goal was to fight "Islamofascism" – a term used by the neoconservative, pro-Israel far right to demonize Muslims.

Hollande promised that the laws would become more punitive, so that "no anti-Semitic word or act goes without a response."

He promised 'faster' and 'more effective' punishments for 'words or writing that are anti-Semitic, racist or homophobic."

Only in passing, toward the end of the half-hour speech, did Hollande mention that anti-Muslim hate attacks in France in January alone exceeded the entire number recorded in 2014.

He did not announce any specific measures to combat this alarming phenomenon.

The president observed that "Muslims are the first victims of Islamist or jihadist terrorism, whether in the Middle East or Africa," and called for more international military intervention in those regions.

Hollande did not consider that it was "Western" interventions in Syria, Iraq, Libya and elsewhere that gave rise to the menace known as Islamic State (for an excellent account of that, see Patrick Cockburn's new book *The Rise of Islamic State*).

Conflating anti-Semitism and criticism of Israel

Hollande's speech also confirms the direction hinted at in <u>earlier statements</u> that France is likely to take more measures to suppress criticism of Israel in the name of combating anti-Semitism.

The president told CRIF that anti-Semitism has ancient roots, but asserted that "a more recent source is hatred of Israel."

But if this is the case, who decides what is "anti-Semitic"?

If all anti-Israel and anti-Zionist statements will be considered anti-Semitic then hundreds if not thousands of publications in tens of languages will have to be banned by France.

Hollande shared some disturbing statistics: in 2014 there were twice as many "anti-Semitic acts" recorded as in 2013 and ten times more than before the year 2000.

Lest I be accused of "justifying" these acts, let me be clear: nothing, including Israel's crimes against Palestinians, justifies insulting or attacking Jews as Jews.

But can it be a mere coincidence that 2014 was the year of Israel's latest horrific massacre of Palestinians in Gaza that was fully backed by the United States and most EU members, including France?

Can it also be a coincidence that 2000 was the year the second intifada began and Israel launched a brutal crackdown that has since killed more than eight thousand Palestinians, often with weapons provided by those same states?

What is the relationship between these facts?

While Hollande insists that "hatred" of Israel is a form of, or a "source" of "anti-Semitism," he does not acknowledge the role of Israel in generating the intense hostility sometimes misdirected against Jews.

The Palestinian national movement has always correctly insisted that its enemies are not "the Jews," but rather Israel and the Zionist colonial movement.

Yet it is Israel that continues to insist that it acts in the name of all Jews everywhere.

It is Benjamin Netanyahu who apparently considers himself not just prime minister of Israel but the leader of world Jewry.

It is Israel that has taken the symbols of the Jewish religion – including its most recognized one, the Star of David – and affixed it to uniforms and weapons of destruction and death that are used to carry out atrocities in Palestine and Lebanon.

It is Zionists who have taken holy scriptures and claimed that they provide a license for modern day Brooklynites and Parisians to violently steal land from Palestinian villagers.

It is Israel's government-financed settlers who torch Palestinian mosques and daub their walls with "biblical phrases."

It is Israel-government-backed religious fanatics who yearn – and plan – to <u>destroy the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem</u> and replace it with a "Jewish temple."

It is Israel that has <u>used the Paris Grand Synagogue as a recruiting base for its army</u>and it is Israeli army commanders <u>who cite Hebrew scripture</u> to justify laying waste to Gaza

Violent radical Judaism?

If we can say that the horrific actions of Islamic State are a perversion of the beliefs of the vast majority of the world's Muslims, can we also not say that Zionism is a perversion of Judaism?

CRIF <u>insists</u> that the Paris attacks be labeled "Islamist." By the same logic, should we label Israel's crimes acts of "violent radical Judaism?"

While anti-Zionist Jews, secular and religious, have always insisted that Israel and Zionism do not represent them or their religion or cultures, politicians like Hollande reinforce the false and dangerous association between Jews as Jews on the one hand and Israel's violent racist colonialism against Palestinians on the other.

Some misguided youths, hearing these messages, may indeed believe Israel's claim that "the Jews" are the enemies of the Palestinians and direct their anger or hatred towards Jewish targets.

They may hear the Islamophobic diatribes emanating from many right-wing and liberal supporters of Israel and also conclude – falsely – that "the Jews" are the enemies of "the Muslims."

The message has to be clear always and is worth repeating: words or acts targeting Jews as Jews are never a form of solidarity with Palestinians.

We must be equally clear that opposing and resisting Zionism is not anti-Semitic, but a struggle for liberation for Palestinians and indeed for Israeli Jews.

Repeating history

In his address to CRIF, Hollande spoke about the "Israeli-Palestinian conflict" in the bland terms of the defunct "peace process."

He reaffirmed France's commitment to the fantasy of the "twostate solution," offered to host a "peace conference" in Paris and said that no matter who won Israel's elections next month, France would work with them "in friendship and trust."

He offered not one single word of comfort or anger about the suffering of Palestinians in Gaza where there has been no reconstruction since Israel's summer attack devastated much of the besieged and impoverished territory.

Hollande warned that those who do not learn from history are destined to relive it.

Yet there was not one word about accountability or justice for the Israeli war crimes that left more than 2,200 people, including more than 500 children, dead in Gaza.

Why are 1.8 million Palestinians, mostly refugees from presentday Israel, caged in Gaza under such abominable conditions in the first place?

The answer is simple: their mere existence, the fact that they live and breathe as non-Jews, is considered a threat to Israel's self-declared identity as a "Jewish state."

Palestinians are in a ghetto because of who they are and France's president has nothing to say about that. Moving right

While French leaders are doing their best to pander to the prejudices of their audience, it is doubtful it will be enough.

Richard Prasquier, the former president of CRIF, went on national television to say that Hollande and Valls had not gone far enough.

CRIF's current president Roger Cukierman provoked anger from French Muslim community leaders by <u>declaring</u> that "all the violent attacks today are committed by young Muslims."

Cukierman also praised Marine Le Pen, leader of the racist, antiimmigrant, anti-Muslim and traditionally deeply anti-Semitic National Front, as "irreproachable."

Alas Hollande's ardor to combat racism was nowhere in sight when it came to the fanatical anti-Arab racism of Israel's leading political parties.

CRIF heard no rebuke from the supposedly anti-racist Hollande for Cukierman's <u>public embrace</u> of Israeli ultra-nationalist politician <u>Naftali Bennett</u>, who <u>boasts about how many Arabs he has killed</u> and <u>claims</u> that Jewish settlements on occupied Palestinian land are "protecting London, Paris and Madrid."

Education reform

In his speech, Hollande announced education reforms to reinforce the messages he gave to CRIF. But what France really needs to teach its Jewish and Muslim citizens is that contrary to Israeli claims, Israel does not represent Jews and that Israeli policies and Israeli crimes are not Jewish policies or Jewish crimes.

The irony is that it might prove more difficult to convince French Jews and French Christians of this than it is to convince French Muslims.

http://www.globalresearch.ca/internet-needs-to-be-regulated-to-suppress-videos-and-search-results-deemed-anti-semitic-french-president-says/5433663

Dieudonne gives Ahmadinejad gold 'quenelle' statue

After Tehran meet, Holocaust-denying ex-Iranian president calls anti-Semitic French comedian 'a great artist'

By JTA February 27, 2015, 10:43 pm

Iranian ex-president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called Dieudonne M'bala M'bala a "great artist" during a meeting in Tehran with the French comic who is a repeat inciter of hate against Jews.

Dieudonne visited the Islamic Republic last week, the news site fararu.com reported, and presented Ahmadinejad with a golden statue of a man performing the quenelle — a gesture reminiscent of the Nazi salute that Dieudonne is promoting as a sign of discontent with the establishment but that French Prime Minister Manuel Valls has called a gesture of "anti-Semitic hate." Dieudonne calls the statue a "golden quenelle" and has presented a number of them to personalities he defines as anti-Zionist.

Ahmadinejad is a noted Holocaust denier who during his presidency expressed his wish that Israel would disappear.

On his official Twitter account, Ahmadinejad wrote about the encounter: "Visiting an old friend, a great artist. #Dieudonne #all4Palestine."



Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad flashes the victory sign as he attends the 12th summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Cairo, Egypt, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 2013 (photo credit: AP/Amr Nabil)

During his eight years in office through 2013, Ahmadinejad ran competitions of cartoons on the Holocaust, soliciting drawings that suggested the genocide never happened or is happening to the Palestinians.

Dieudonne has more than 10 convictions for inciting hatred against the Jews, including through ridiculing the Holocaust and suggesting it is fabricated.

About to the same of the same

Illustrative photo of anti-Semitic French comedian Dieudonne performing the anti-Semitic quenelle gesture (screen capture: YouTube)

Dieudonne, whose shows are regularly banned in France and who is facing accusations of tax evasion in addition to ongoing probes into anti-Semitic speech, is the inventor of the word "shaonanas."

A mash up of the Hebrew word for the Holocaust and French for pineapple, it is widely understood to be a code word suggesting the Holocaust never happened without violating France's laws against denying it.

http://www.timesofisrael.com/dieudonne-gives-ahmadinejad-gold-quenelle-statue/

"An internal Holocaust"

By Henry Benjamin, March 4, 2015

A leading Israeli rabbi has told a meeting in Sydney that world Jewry is currently experiencing "an internal Holocaust".

Rabbi Shlomo Riskin and former Mossad chief Efraim Halevy have addressed a function in Sydney on the problem facing thousands of Russian immigrants to Israel unable to prove their Jewish heritage and denied the right to a Jewish marriage or burial in their new country.

Former president of the State Zionist Council of NSW Dr Ron Weiser set the tone of the evening by saying: "We in this room together with Jews from around the world brought Jews to Israel to join the nation of Israel and we told them 'you are Jews –

come under the Law of Return and you will be welcome with open arms'. And then we said to some who could not prove that they were Jewish 'sorry you can't marry". He explained that they could serve in the IDF…and that they could die serving in the IDF but they could not be buried in a Jewish cemetery. Weiser said the position is "intolerable" adding that the Triguboff Institute has as its central theme and as its main function, the fight against this thread to Jewish continuity."



Dr Ron Weiser

Rabbi Shlomo Riskin from Efrat in his introductory remarks said that less than eight decades ago "we lost one-third of our people" and that once again the Jewish people found themselves in a "state of crisis" describing what we are going through today as "an internal Holocaust". He said that 71.2% of American Jewry today intermarry and that 90% of the products of these intermarriages "no longer describe themselves as being of Jewish descent." Rabbi Riskin said: "We lost a third in the Holocaust. We are losing two-thirds in the Holocaust we are bringing upon ourselves. In Europe, it's not 71.2%. It's 80-90% in many cases."

Rabbi Riskin told his audience of community leaders at Double Bay's Intercontinental Hotel that over one million Jews had emigrated to Israel from the former Soviet Union after Perestroika. 350,000 of them were not born of Jewish mothers. He said a very large percentage of them "were born of Jewish fathers" and that there were now over 100,000 children attending school in Israel who are not legally Jewish adding that these children would serve in the IDF but if they became a fatal casualty of war "they could not be buried in a Jewish cemetery". Rabbi Riskin said the grieving parents would say: "He was Jew enough to die for his country but he wasn't Jew enough to be buried in a Jewish cemetery."



Rabbi Shlomo Riskin

The rabbi told the audience that the time had come not to consider intermarriage as a tragedy but an opportunity.

He said: "The 350,000 plus their children in Israel who are of paternal descendants..the Jewish sources are indubitably clear...someone of paternal descent is not technically Jewish but he is existentially Jewish...he has Jewish DNA which includes divine natural association as well as genetic association. He needs a technical conversion. But he has every right to be returned to the bosom of his Jewish family....with love, ease and with tremendous sensitivity."



Shalom Norman

Shalom Norman who has worked in conjunction with the Triguboff Institute told the gathering of his experience in the

work he has been involved in attempting to get Russians without sufficient evidence of of their Jewish heritage to convince the Israeli rabbinical authorities to effect conversions.

Norman reported on what advances had been made to date. He said that over 20,000 Jews from Russia and Ukraine were expected to immigrate to Israel in 2015 and that over 70% would be accepted under the Law of Return as a non-Jew. He said: "This is a big challenge. Around 10-15% of them will be 100% halachically Jewish but we cannot find the evidence."

He said that they had now registered over 14,000 Russians who are now 100% Jewish through the organisation. Russians wishing to emigrate who cannot fully evidence their lineage will participate in Jewish studies before making the move to Israel saying this will facilitate conversion on arrival.

He thanked Harry Triguboff for his support in the efforts being made to establish Jewish identity calling him "the tailwind" of the campaign, mentioning that offices had been opened in key areas of the former Soviet Union. He said that it was necessary to get full involvement from the Diaspora.



Efraim Halevy

Efraim Halevy is a former Israeli Ambassador to the EU and Head of Mossad between 1998 and 2002...and Israel's chair of the Triguboff Institute.

He said that "we are trying to change the course of history and to save the Jewish people from a self-made Holocaust."

He spoke about the campaign to rescue Ethiopian Jews from the Sudan saying Israel risked the lives of military and naval personnel to rescue the Jews of Ethiopia and bring them to safety. Efraim Halevy added: "We did many things in the camps of Sudan. One thing we did not do...we never asked any Jew to provide proof of his Judaism. If they said they were Jews we took their word for it. When they came to Israel, they were not forced to go through all the procedures which attain to conversion. They were collective accepted as Jews." He added that they went through a physical procedure but not a religious one.

Efraim Halevy said he first visited Moscow in 1956 to make preparation for a music festival in 1957 which would see Israeli youth visiting the Russian capital. This preceded well in advance the 1970 Brussels Conference which created the "Let My People Go" campaign. He said that conditions were imposed on Russian Jews, accepted as Jews, moving to Israel that they were not allowed to consider any other destination. "This placed upon us a solemn obligation to take the steps that were necessary to do what has to be done." He spoke of other groups which had been accepted by rabbis without question. Speaking of the conversion of Russians unable to prove halachic roots he said "it's doable...its halachically do-able."



Harry Triguboff

Efraim Halevy added: "We are not asking for a change in halacha. We asking for halacha to be applied equally to everyone who wants to become a Jew."

Harry Triguboff said: "I have always been very proud and very happy that I was born Jewish. We owe to the generations to come that they should feel the same. Every year there will be less 100% Jews and all of you will have the same problem.

Somebody in the family will find somebody who is not 100% Jewish...beyond any doubt..and they will drift away."

Triguboff spoke of making conversions and acceptance "a lot simpler" adding "we should let the rabbinate in Israel know of how we feel".

He said there were rabbis in Israel who "are happy to help". Harry Triguboff pointed out that in Israel a person can only be

converted by a rabbi who operates in the area in which the applicant lives. He explained that the organisation he supports works on the ground in Russia and the Ukraine to prepare those wanting to make the move to Israel so that they can be accepted in Israel "with open arms and not made to feel inferior or different".

http://www.jwire.com.au/an-internal-holocaust/

Tokyo WWII firebombing, the single most deadly bombing raid in history, remembered 70 years on

By North Asia correspondent Matthew Carney, 9 March 2015



<u>View of ruined buildings and vacant areas of land in</u> <u>Tokyo, Japan, a target of allied bombing during World</u>

War II. - Australian War Memorial It is considered the single most deadly bombing raid in history.

Seventy years ago today, US forces firebombed Tokyo to force the Japanese to an early surrender in the dying months of World War II. The atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have dominated the retelling of WWII history, but as a single attack the bombing of Tokyo was more destructive.

The firestorms killed about 100,000 civilians and wiped out about half of the city.

The US military had waited for a clear and windy night to inflict maximum damage, and on March 9, 1945 the conditions were perfect. Three hundred B29 bombers dropped nearly 500,000 cylinders of napalm and petroleum jelly on the most densely populated areas of Tokyo. The raid, which came a month after the firebombing of Dresden, brought mass incineration of civilians to a new horrific level.

Kisako Motoki, then 10 years old, fled to a bridge to seek refuge after her parents and brother had just been burnt to death. The firestorm, hundreds of metres high and fuelled by strong winds, quickly turned 40 square kilometres of Tokyo into an inferno.

"I saw melted burnt bodies piled up on top of each other as high as a house," Ms Motoki said. "I saw black pieces, bits of bodies everywhere on the ground and burnt corpses in the water. "I couldn't believe this was happening in this world."

Survivor says US should be held to account

The firebombing of Tokyo was designed to terrorise and bomb the Japanese into surrender. It was also seen as payback for the Pearl Harbour attacks and the mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war. In just two days, more than 100,000 people were killed, a million were maimed and another million were made homeless. Ms Motoki said she could never forget.

"At the time, my mind went blank and I was stupefied in shock," she said. "Now 70 years have passed, but those scenes of bodies can't leave my mind. "It was worse than hell."

Now close allies, the US and Japan have mostly forgotten the Tokyo firebombing, but another survivor, Haruyo Nihei, said it was important the children of today remembered.

She holds regular seminars for school children at a privately funded museum dedicated to the victims.

"It's likely Japan will be involved in a future war, so I want our children to understand war destroys everything — families, buildings and culture," she said.

Ms Nihei also wanted the Japanese and US governments to acknowledge and apologise for the firebombings. She said

American claims that the bombings targeted factories were false.

"There were no big military factories in the areas they bombed on March 9. They did it as punishment," Ms Nihei said. "I believe they should be held accountable for war crimes too."



A photograph taken from one of Tokyo's tall buildings shows an area flattened by bombs - Australian War Memorial

US Air Force general Curtis LeMay, the man who ordered the raids across Japan, once said the US military "scorched and boiled and baked to death more people in Tokyo on that night ... than Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined".

He acknowledged that if he had been on the losing side, he would be charged with war crimes. And the evidence lies deep in the vaults of a memorial in central Tokyo, where large urns contain the ashes of more than 100,000 civilians. Most remain unidentified, but what is known is that the vast majority were women, children and elderly — the men were on the frontlines.

AUDIO: <u>70th anniversary of Tokyo firebombing</u> http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-03-09/tokyo-wwiifirebombing-remembered-70-years-on/6287486

Remember how Germans were prevented from honouring their dead soldiers – and to this day it is state policy to decry them as war criminals. Again recall Sefton Delmar's words:

Atrocity propaganda is how we won the war and we're only really beginning with it now!

We will continue this atrocity propaganda, we will escalate it until nobody will accept even a good word from the Germans, until all the sympathy they may still have abroad will have been destroyed and they themselves will be so confused that they will no longer know what they are doing. Once that has been achieved, once they begin to run down their own country and their own people, not reluctantly but with eagerness to please the victors, only then will our victory be complete.

It will never be final. Re-education needs careful tending, like an English lawn. Even one moment of negligence, and the weeds crop up again - those indestructible weeds of historical truth.

Michael Hoffman's Truth Mission www.revisionisthistory.org

The Hoffman Wire

March 9, 2015

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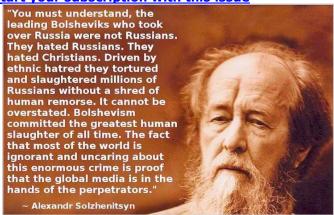
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Israel Shamir:

Who Killed Nemtsov?

The alleged killers of Boris Nemtsov are apprehended, and they are (a dramatic pause) some Muslims from Chechnya who allegedly desired to punish the politician for his *Je suis Charlie* position. There is no official report available yet, but this implausible version is being promoted in Moscow. What's that, a poor man's 9/11? Indeed the Russian politician's assassination seems to be produced by the same great studio that gave us 9/11, Boston marathon, Charlie killings. These crimes in New York, Boston, Paris and now Moscow have two common features: Muslims are accused of committing them, and there is a very strong and widely spread lack of belief in this accusation and in the details of the crime as published.

These doubtful crimes have an additional common quality: their striking visual aspect. Nemtsov's death wasn't on the Twin Towers scale, but the flamboyant playboy and an opposition politician was dispatched in style. Fluffy snow falling upon the bridges over Moscow River with brightly-lit polychrome domes of St Basil's Cathedral and the red crenelated walls of Kremlin provided a perfect background. Add six bullets, a white American car the assassins used to flee the scene, and a Ukrainian beauty model Anna, 23, stooping over the prostrated body of her dead lover, and you'll get a haunting picture Raymond Chandler could script and Howard Hawks direct. Or perhaps James Cameron of the Titanic would be a better choice. A tinge of envy may be felt in my description. Nemtsov had a charming life, and a beautiful timely death, too. A young physics graduate, he was elevated by the revolution of 1991, made a governor of a major city, a deputy prime minister, a claimant to presidency, a dollar millionaire. Since 2000, his life in politics went downhill by virtue of his previous success. Nemtsov was generally considered an enabler of the grand larceny of Russia by the oligarchs, a promoter of "robber privatisation". This was confirmed by Mr Ponomaryev MP, his friend and a prominent oppositionist. Some Yeltsin's cadres retained important positions in Putin's Russia to this very day, but Nemtsov was not among them.

His attempts to get elected a mayor or a parliament member all failed. He had little to do, but to enjoy life, womanising, drinking, dining and nursing his resentment of Putin he was on first-name-terms with. Still, he wasn't bitter but cheerful. At 55, he was a has-been, nothing to expect, but going to demos and repeating the same dreary slogan of *Down with Putin* as he did on the US-owned and financed channels. He was killed Friday night, and on Sunday he was supposed to go to Maryino, a dreary suburb of Moscow, to demonstrate against inflation. The assassination saved him from this tedious task: he died still youngish, still slim and lithe, still a curly gypsy boy, in the arms of a delectable young thing.

His death also saved the demo, a first pro-Western demo in Moscow for months, from the expected debacle. Not many people were supposed to come, the white-band movement was practically gone. With his death, the Sunday demo was cancelled and instead, a mourning march took place that attracted some fifty thousand citizens, a respectable number. However, the march was peaceful, and no violent confrontations issued.

The Western mainstream media went to full attack mode, like they did at the Malaysian airliner crash. They accused Putin for sending his henchmen to kill, for he was afraid of Nemtsov's political clout. This story could work for external use only: Russians would never believe that Putin sent the killers. It is not his style. And Nemtsov was not a threat to anybody. Internally, pro-Western Russian media said that Putin is responsible for Nemtsov's death because he ignited hatred to "the fifth column".

Actually, there is much of mutual hatred between ordinary Russians and pro-Western opposition. The oppositionists call

their fellow citizens "vermin" and "rednecks" ("vata"), claiming in rather racist way that they belong to different species. Their chances to gain power by elections are nil. They are useful for Putin, as they solidify his popular support by their hatred. He is aware of it, and he is not likely to kill these useful props.

Many Russians believe (on the *qui bono* basis) the killing being ordered by Nemtsov's competitors within the pro-Western opposition, such as Mr Khodorkovsky, a ruthless oligarch with many dead bodies at his trail and nine years of jail behind his back. But majority ascribes the murder to the Western secret services attempting to destabilise Russia.

Russia is not an Arab state, but the organisers of Nemtsov's assassination could forget this geographic fact. During the Arab Spring, killing of an opposition figure invariably triggered popular uprising in the capital, the uprising caused a harsh government response, more bloodshed, international condemnation, government collapse and establishment of a new ruler, more pleasing to the revolution sponsors. This routine was scripted in the booklet by Gene Sharp, the wise man of NED (The National Endowment for Democracy), a semi-clandestine branch of the US intelligence in charge of "colour revolutions".

You can't always rely upon generosity of the government, oppressive it may be, that they will kill a right sort of person in the right time and place. That's why *les forces obscures* behind the revolutions prefer to make the killing themselves and blame in on the government. This is called a 'sacrifice routine'. An improved form of the sacrifice script was activated in the Ukraine last year, when few dozen activists were shot by mysterious snipers. The snipers disappeared, but international condemnation led to the President's flight, and to the coup d'état, establishing pro-Western nationalist regime.

Russians were wise to this scheme. During the 2011 wave of unrest, the government was cautious to create no martyrs, and the revolutionary crowd was timid enough to comply. Now, in 2015, there was no visible reason for worry. Vast majority (86%) of Russians support the President, while pro-Western opposition dwindled. The activists were lazy and greedy, the Western emissaries said. They were angry at the opposition leaders for not trying hard enough to remove Putin. If you take our cookies you should do some work for us, this line was attributed to the State Department people in Moscow. John Tefft, the US Ambassador to Russia, was widely guoted as saying a week before the assassination, that "Messrs Navalny and Nemtsov will make a great contribution to our cause in the nearest future". Mr Alexey Navalny, the most visible opposition leader, avoided "making a contribution" by getting himself imprisoned for a small offence for the crucial week. Perhaps he got the hint, people say.

Anyway, while the mourning and the funeral did not cause any breach of peace, the march did not turn into a Maidan or Tahrir, and Bernard Henri Levi did not land on the Red Square, the Putin's government got cold feet. For a long eight days Russian police looked for the murderers, and meanwhile the Yeltsin's cadres, people of nineties assaulted Putin from within and the Western media and officials from without. President Putin is not a Genghis Khan, he is a non-confrontational bloke whose great ambition is to live in peace and harmony with the West while defending Russia's vital interests, and observing interests of

Russia's wealthies and worthies. He also wants to be accepted as an equal among the world's great, East and West. His desire to be popular and accepted abroad never reached the sick extreme of Mikhail Gorbachev or Anwar as-Sadat, but he was upset the Western public being convinced he personally shot Nemtsov from his bedroom window in Kremlin for the heck of it. Discovering the assassins of Nemtsov received their brief from a Mrs Nuland of this world would never pass the muster in the West.

"Muslim extremists" are patsies nobody can reasonably object to. If they killed cartoonists in Paris and dropped the Towers in New York, they could kill a minor politician in Moscow. Prescient Mr Eduard Limonov, a writer and a revolutionary, predicted this choice on March, 3d: "the Russian administration would prefer Nemtsov being killed by an Islamic extremist. It is most improbable, but this version would allow to get close to the West. Islamic extremists are a common enemy... Russia wants to get closer to the West while preserving its own dignity. And what could be better for this purpose than a still warm dead body of a common victim killed by a common enemy?"

This version is not entirely fanciful: Russia's pro-West liberal opposition is Islamophobe and Zionist. Late Mr Nemtsov was true to form: he hated 'gooks', spoke in favour of *Charlie Hebdo*, supported Israel's bombardment of Gaza, and had a nice old Jewish mother. In his last text he referred to Russia's FBI as 'filth' and suggested they should go and fight Islamic terrorists in Chechnya instead of bothering liberals. (A macho man, he described Putin's party as 'buggers' in this interview).

Nemtsov was not worse than any other leader of Russia's liberal opposition. Khodorkovsky (now the leader) called upon every Russian newspaper to print a daily Prophet Muhammad cartoon; Echo Moskvy Ganapolsky <u>called</u> Muslims "non-human"; the voice of the opposition Makarevich went to Israel to support Liberman, the far-right Jewish nationalist; Julia Latynina blessed Jewish cannons destroying Arab vermin of Gaza. Still, one has to start somewhere, supposedly mused the "Muslim extremists" and started with Mr Nemtsov .

Many people doubt this version. Are they "truthers"? 'Truthers' are not a small sect anymore: people disbelieve what they are told, they distrust pictures they are being shown and they reject explanations being given. But the Russian Truthers are embraced by the Western media that shied from the Western Truthers. Vladimir Milov, a leading oppositionist questioned the details of Nemtsov's assassination in much the same vein as Truthers doubted the Charlie or Marathon killings. He arrived to the same conclusion as Truthers: killings were done by Secret Services. But in a CNN interview, Christiane Amanpour calls a Russian politician Sergey Markov "a conspiracy theorist" for refusing to accept Russian Truthers' version of events. So your freedom fighter is my terrorist, while your official version is my conspiracy theory.

Will Nemtsov's murder have an impact on developments in Russia? It is plausible that Putin will try to be more accommodating towards the West and towards Kiev regime. The Russians are worried that pro-Western neoliberal party will regain the positions they lost after 2000, and dead Nemtsov will indeed be more useful for his cause than alive one.

Jett Rucker:

The Milgram Experiments: Cloning the Holocaust

Born in Brooklyn in 1933 to recent Jewish immigrants from Europe, Stanley Milgram was haunted most of his life by the Holocaust he narrowly missed. By the time he had gained his Ph.D. from Harvard and joined the faculty of Yale in 1960, he conceived a way to recreate at least what he supposed was the psychological milieu of the Holocaust: following orders to kill (or torture) strangers. It was, he revealed outside his formal publications, what SS guards must have done and felt-or not felt-as they herded crowds of innocent Jews to their deaths in gas chambers.

The experiment was fiendish enough in its own right, though it never physically harmed anyone. It involved a subject, the experimenter (often Milgram himself), and an "object"-a person realistically faking reactions to things the subject did at the behest of Milgram. Milgram instructed the subject to hurt the object by pressing numbered buttons that ostensibly administered electrical shocks at voltages shown by the numbers. The top button was labelled 450, and when it was pressed, the object portrayed utter agony, to the consternation of many of the subjects, most of whom nonetheless carried out

instructions to press that button as well as the others labelled with lower, less "painful" voltages.

Most of the subjects, as it turned out, obeyed Milgram's instructions to administer apparently painful shocks to the object, even repeatedly, as Milgram reassured them that the experiment was "for science," which it quite arguably was. The

experiments and their results, which ultimately formed the subject of a book1 by Milgram, made his name famous even to the present day. Other books2 on the scientist and his experiments have argued for their infamy, pointing out that some of the subjects sustained lasting psychological damage from their experience in the experiments.

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